by paternal feelings to visit the family of a daughter.—
Upon you, therefore, I have none of those claims arising from individual intimacy. To what cause, then, am I to ascribe it, that, under these circumstances, I should receive such a decisive manifestation of confidence and good opinion, as would almost have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, even if it had come from those whom I num her amongst my neighbors, my acquaintances, my friends? Gentlemen, it is a tribute not so much to any merit of orderment, it is a tribute not so much to any merit of nine, as to those principles which you profess, in common with me. It is not the man, but the doctrines, to which you pay respect. It is, in part, the fruit of a spirit of liberal justice, which disposes you to award to faithful exertion in the public service, that approbation, which belongs, of right, only to successful action. It is the outpour ing of the goodness of your hearts, in favor of one, who, if he have no other claim to your favorable consideration, can assert that of an earnest and steady adherence, through life, to those great principles of constitutional law, which constitute your and his political creed. At an early period, I adopted that creed, which I have not only professed, but with fidelity endeavored to practice, throughout my whole

career, as a public man.

Its articles are few and brief; but, in my estimation, they constitute the true faith. As to the first, all parties profess to be agreed. Indeed it could not be otherwise, profess to be agreed. Indeed it could not be otherwise, for it is written in the book, in language so plain, that he who runs may read—It is, that powers not granted to the Federal Government, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. But, gentlemen, the great question which arises is, by what rule shall it be decided, what powers ore granted? We have adopted, as the second canon of our creed, that this question shall be resolved by a restricted construction of the instrument assigning there.

When I speak of a restricted construction, let me not be misunderstood. I do not mean, like the miser, who grudgingly deals out from his hand, to stint the Federal Governonly derived on the best consistent of the freedings which the consistent on the required on the constraints in the constraint in the constraints in the constraint in the constraints i , by a strait-laced system of constraint, in the use of the faculties which the constitution has imparted to it. I do not mean to curtail it of its fair proportions, and to present a mass of imbecility where it was intended to infuse into it strength and energy. No, gentlemen, this is no part of my purpose.—My object is to retain the distribu-

13. The Fair of Virginia. Six chears .- Lynchburg

RALFIGH, July 27. LETTER FROM JUDGE BARBOUR.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Jackson and Barbour Convention, held in this city last month, the President of that body transmitted a copy of its proceedings to President Jackson and the Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR. We now have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a letter from Judge Barbour, acknowledging the receipt of those proceedings, and in reply to the note of the President of the Conven tion; both of which are subjoined .- Star.

Raleigh, N. C. June 28th, 1832. Sin-In obedience to a resolution a lopted at a Convention of a number of the citizens of this State, assembled at this city on the 18th inst., I have the honor to forvard to you a copy of their proceeding, and to assure you of their confidence that the nominations they have made or the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, will meet with the concurrence of a large majority of the freemen of this State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedie JA. IREDELL.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour. Frescati, July 6th, 1832. DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing the proceedings of the Convention, which lately met at Raleigh, and which did me the honor I feel a deep sense of obligation to my fellow citizens of North Carolina, for this decided proof of their good opinion

North Carolina, for this decided proof of their good opinion

Such is a brief h

It affords me much gratification to perceive that my political course has met their apprehation. It is one which I have pursued from a thorough conviction that it was correct in principle; that it was in true accord, with the com-pact which binds the States togs ther; and, in short, that it was the only one, which, by sestraining the Federal and State Governments within their respective spheres, would avoid those collisions so calculated to endanger the harmony

Promotion of the North Assembly and the second of the seco

most unanimous opposition of the representatives from all the southern States; and nothing induced the people of the South, at that time, to acquiesce in it, but the solemn assurance of its leading advocates, that no further call for protection would ever be made in behalf of the manufac-

turing interest. This pledge was most distinctly made in Congress during the discussion of that measure. But this was soon forgotten or disregarded; and, in 1826, renewed efforts were made to extend the protecting duties, particularly on wool and woollen manufactures; efforts which were perseveringly prosecuted until 1828, when the what has been appropriately denominated a "bill of aborni-nations." This act increased the duties on woollen manufactures, on an average, more than 20 per cent, and most of the protecting duties to a considerable extent, though

Such is a brief history of the progress of the protecting system since the late war—a history, which the people of the Southern States can contemplate with no other than the most melancholy reflections. They cannot but perd to your posterity. ceive that, what was modestly solicited and generously granted as a temporary protection against the disasters of a sudden change, produced by the act of the Government itself, is now imperiously demanded, with a more than

In an adventual potitical lites, he had so firmly, considerable, and the rest of 45 cts, per hundred weight, which if the most of the constraint of the rest verment, the act of 1816 contained an express declaration, that even the incidental protection of the revenue rates should not continue above twenty per cent. for more than three years: Instead, however, of acquiescing in the proceedings of visions of the act of 1816, the manufacturing interest was the status? No one can witness the proceedings of the first to disturb them, by procuring the repeal of the clause which provided that, in three years, the ad valorem due of from twenty-five to twenty per cent.

But, still unsatisfied with the protection so generously yielded to them, the manufacturers continued to clauser for a yet greater increase of the during the status of the provided that in the revolutionary struggle, undergone a radical change, and a large majority of the person of the tree structures, and the provided that, in three years, the advalorem in the provided that, in three years, the advalorem in the provided that, in three years, the advalorem in the provided that, in three years, the advalorem three years that the Federal Government, of not less than five milkings in Heaven and earth, Horatio, that the pair ground is a provided that, in three years, the advalorem in the provided that, in three years, the advalorem in the provided that, in three years, the advalorem in the provided that, in three years, the advalorem in the provided that, in three years, the advalorem three years that the Federal Government, of not less than five milkings in Heaven and earth, Horatio, that the pair ground is a provided that, in three years, the advalorem three years, the advalorem three years, the minutes of the Teresular period the leaving of the institution of the status months longer, the appearance the estimates of the Housing, "Turn out the status of the Housing," Turn out the status of t pose the taxes from all responsibility to those who pay hem, and which not only exempts the governing majority rom all participation in the burthens of taxation, but ac-

But, connected with this is another very extraordinary ircumstance: Mr. Cadwallader has been sent to England! from all participation in the burthens of taxation, but actually confers upon that majority, bounties proportioned to the burthens it imposes upon the proscribed and subject Biddle, and he to leave the institution too at this time! Wonthe burthens it imposes upon the proscribed and subject minority.

The undersigned have presented this brief exposition of the actual condition of your vital interests and your sacred rights, that you may decide for yourselves what course it is expedient to pursue in this great emergency to rescue those interests from impending roin, and to vindicate those interests from impending roin, and to vindicate those rights from unconstitutional violation. They will not pretend to suggest the appropriate remedy; but, after expressing their solemn and deliberate conviction that the protecting system must now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, and that all hope of relief from Congress is irrecoverably gone, they leave it with you, the sovereign power of the State, to determine whether the trights and the liberties which you received as a precious inheritance from an illustrious ancestry shall be tamely surrendered without a struggle, or transmitted undiminished to your posterity.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, STEPHEN D. MILLER, GEORGE McDUFFIE, WARREN R. DAVIS, JOHN M. FELDER, JOHN M. FELDER, JOHN M. FELDER, JOHN M. GRIFFIN. derful! most wonderful!! Sundry rumours are affoat, and

RIOT AT THE THEATRE.—It being announced in the bills of Friday, that Governor Houston would attend the Theatre in the evening, and the weather being peculiarly pleasant, a very large audience had assembled at eight o'clock. The play had progressed to the second act, when Mr. Houston, accompanied by some gentlemen of this city, arrived, and took possession of the front box. Two-persons, whose names we are proud not to know, seated in the second box on the right, immediately began to hiss; a general uproar was the consequence, and the business of the stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. Criesate the revolutionary war, without any regard to their pecuniary circumstances, and involving the annual expenditure of several millions of dollars by new and extravagant appropriation for internal improvements of a mere local nature, to an extent altogether without example; by an attempt, successful in one branch of the legislature, and evidently destined to succeed in both, to contribute annually among the States three millions of the public revenue; and, finally, by an aggregate increase of the appropriations of the present session beyond the estimates of the Treasury, and beyond the ordinary expenditures of the Government, of not less than five millions of dollars. No one can witness the proceedings of the work of the united States, tendered to the Bank of the United States, tendered to the Bank of the United States, tendered to the Bank of the United States, tendered to the Board his resignation. And

On Friday the 20th of July, Thomas Cadwallader, Esq. the stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. Cress of the stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. Cress of the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. Cress of the stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. Cress of the stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. Cress of the Bank of the United States, tendered to the board of the beat and the stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. The stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. The stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. The stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, and evident to the stage was suspended. The stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the m

success, only a very lew of their remarks meeting the ear.

Mr. Houston, who, throughout the whole evening, appeared perfectly calm and collected, having obtained a moment's silence, addressed a few remarks to the audience, appealing as a stranger, to their hospitality and patriotism. He expressed his deep respect for the character of the citizens of Ohio—said he felt proud in the recollection of having fought and bled in defence of his country, in the war of 1812, when his companions in arms were soldiers of Ohio: that he had attended the Theatre upon the special invitation of the Manager, and he was extremely sorry his presence should occasion such extraordithe special invitation of the Manager, and he was extremely sorry his presence should occasion such extraordinary ebullition of feeling. He had proceeded thus far, audibly, amid cries of "Don't hear him," "Out with him," when his voice was overpowered by every species of noise that his enemies could put in requisition. The manager again made an attempt to address the audience, but, with the exception of a very few words, scarcely heard heaved.

tered by the rioters, we were induced to believe that it originated in political feeling. Justice and a strict sense of duty, however, compel us to assert the fact, and we do it with pleasure, that many distinguished gentlemen, supporters of Mr. Clay, men who are an honor to any party and to human nature, were amongst the foremost in protecting Mr. Houston, and in striving to quell the disturbance. A few degraded and unprincipled individuals, the very dregs of society, were, probably, the sole cause of a scene which must reflect disgrace and infamy upon the character of our city. They were mean, contemptible